

tentatives had arrived at complete accord, have come to light. The treaty will not provide plans for the evacuation of Manchuria by the military forces of both belligerents. It will merely recognize in principle that the withdrawal is to take place and will leave to subsequent arrangement the time and manner for the departure of the Russian and the Japanese troops.

Another provision is that the principle of most favored nation commercial treatment to each belligerent shall apply to the territory affected by the convention until a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation has been negotiated. All treaty agreements between Russia and Japan became null and void with the outbreak of hostilities, and these must all be renewed after the complete establishment of diplomatic relations. The treaty made at Portsmouth was explained authoritatively to-day, will be a peace agreement pure and simple and not a general convention.

The arrangement as to the control of that part of the Eastern Chinese Railroad to Manchuria which will remain under Russia's control will provide for the assignment of a sufficient number of Russian railway guards to protect the line, but it will be expressly provided that this road is not to be used for military purposes. The Japanese will have a similar privilege and the similarly restricted with respect to the part of the railroad which they obtain by the treaty.

Harbin, the Manchurian city built by Russian enterprise, will in some measure remain under Russian jurisdiction for the purpose of securing protection of property. Sakhalin Island, divided between Russia and Japan, is not to be fortified by either nation.

Although Japan obtains practically sovereignty over Korea, Russia is to have equal trade privileges with Japan until a new treaty covering commercial arrangements has been concluded.

FULL CREDIT TO ROOSEVELT.

Naturally there is a crop of rumors following the agreement of two warring nations to patch up their differences. President Roosevelt, it is asserted, advised Japan not to make any claim to punitive indemnity. The Japanese decline to answer any question concerning the part played by the President in the negotiations. From the Russians the statement is made that they have information that Emperor William worked hard for peace, backing up President Roosevelt's efforts in that direction.

There is a disposition here to give the President full credit for having brought about the peace agreement, and with the excitement of yesterday gone, and the opportunity of calm consideration furnished, the action of Japan in withdrawing her demand for money is not being subjected to that degree of criticism which prevailed when the terms of the agreement became known. This criticism was as marked among the friends of Japan as it was among those whose sympathies were with Russia.

THE JAPANESE POSITION.

Over night, however, a change became apparent, and the disposition is growing to give the victorious people of the Far East the credit of having performed an act of almost incredible magnanimity for the sake of ending a war that could have been continued without danger to their own cause but would have cost many thousands of lives.

The intense feeling in Japan against granting Russia any concessions, and particularly against consenting to peace unless a heavy indemnity were guaranteed by the Czar's Government, makes the conciliatory attitude of the Mikado and his advisers, as viewed in Portsmouth, little short of astonishing. The Japanese who are here are deeply disappointed over the outcome, for they had been impressed with the idea that their country required money and could not afford to cease fighting until their demand for remuneration had been granted by the enemy.

But the supposition that the Tokyo Government was guilty of a cowardly act in conceding what Russia laid down as the price of peace is not now so strongly supported in some quarters as it was in those same quarters yesterday. It is maintained by those who are inclined to praise the course of the Emperor that, while the Russian envoys may have achieved a diplomatic triumph, Japan gained a great moral victory in showing the world that she could be magnanimous and in giving practical proof that the "yellow peril" was more visionary than real.

Speculation on these lines leads to little result, however, for no official explanation is forthcoming from the Japanese plenipotentiaries of the determining reason for the concessions made by their sovereign. They are standing by their general statement of last night that the Emperor had been actuated by "the dictates of humanity and civilization" in agreeing to withdraw the conditions which Russia refused to accept.

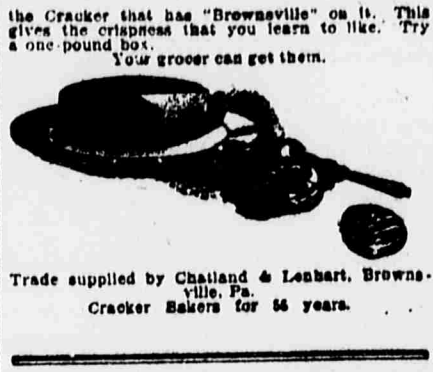
To what extent the decision of the Emperor was influenced by the realization that if the conference split on the indemnity question the cry would go up that Japan was continuing the war at the expense of thousands of human lives for the sake of money and money alone it is impossible to say with any degree of definite knowledge in the face of the silence which the Japanese envoys maintain.

That Mr. Witte placed his adversaries in a disadvantageous position by repeated concessions until only the matter of money and the transfer of a rather unimportant island stood alone as obstacles in the pathway to peace, there appears to be little reason to doubt. But in the silence that prevails at Tokyo and in the quarters of the Mikado's envoys at Portsmouth, it is beyond the right of any man outside of the few who were concerned in the determination of Japan's conciliatory course to claim to possess the absolute knowledge that fear of the world's opinion compelled the withdrawal of the demand for monetary remuneration.

REVERENT OPINION OF JAPAN'S ACT.

Even the Russians here are not so disposed as they were yesterday to question the motives of Japan in agreeing to make peace without the payment of punitive

Quickness is important in cracker baking. Only fifteen minutes elapse between the time when the mixture is mixed and the cracker is baked in making.



The cracker that has "Brownsville" on it, this gives the crispness that you learn to like. Try a one pound box.

Your grocer can get them.

damages by the St. Petersburg Government. There is a growing conviction that the civilized world will give credit to the Mikado for performing a service to humanity and civilization.

Baron Rosen, the junior Russian envoy, went so far to-day as to suggest that a much better understanding would hereafter prevail between Russia and Japan than had ever existed before, as a result of the peace soon to be concluded.

WILL NEVER FORGET ROOSEVELT.

Tribute From Chancellor Von Buelow—German Press Also Praises Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, speaking on behalf of Chancellor von Buelow, says that the conclusion of peace confirms the view that Russia's power of resistance is practically unbroken despite her military failure. It acknowledges the moderation of Japan. It concludes by saying:

"The services President Roosevelt has rendered will stand out brightly in the history of our days. It was a piece of hard, but wonderfully done, statesmanlike work. Humanity, which needs peace for its development, will never forget the name of Roosevelt."

The comments of the press are generally of a similar tenor. The warmest praise is given to President Roosevelt and to Japan, for her moderation, while admiration is expressed for Mr. Witte.

There was enormous buying of Russian securities and bank shares at the Exchange to-day. Securities rose from 1 1/4 to 4 1/2. Japanese securities were higher, but not so much business was done in them.

PARIS PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Press Says Whole World Should Offer Thanks to Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The press unanimously attributes the outcome of the peace conference to the initiative of President Roosevelt, whom the editors warmly eulogize. The Media says: "Whatever is said or done, Roosevelt is the great conqueror in this combat of giants, and the gallant and obstinate fight which he alone in the civilized world made for the triumph of the cause of peace is the most admirable feat of arms of which a people can be proud."

THE ECHO OF PARIS SAYS.

The Echo de Paris says: "The result is due to one man, Roosevelt, and to the effect of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, now on the eve of renewal. Not merely the combatants should be grateful to the President, but the whole world offers thanks to him." The Figaro lauds the Czar's accuracy of foresight in calculating where he ought to yield and what he ought to refuse.

The Journal says that the conference probably would have failed without President Roosevelt's intervention.

Other newspapers express similar opinions. One alone, the Aurore, refers to the magnanimity of the Japanese.

MARK TWAIN REGRETS PEACE.

THINKS IT DEFENDS THE HOPE OF RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 30.—Samuel D. Clemens (Mark Twain) said to-day: "Russia was on the high road to emancipation from an insane and intolerable slavery. I was hoping there would be no peace until Russian liberty was safe. I think that this was a holy war in the best and noblest sense of that abused term and that no war was ever charged with a higher mission."

"I think there can be no doubt that that mission is now defeated and the chains riveted, this time to stay. I think the Czar will now withdraw the small humiliations that have been forced from him and resume his medieval barbarism with a relieved spirit and an immeasurable joy. I think Russian liberty has had its last chance, and has lost it."

"I think nothing has been gained by the peace that is remotely comparable to what has been sacrificed by it. The battle would have abolished the waiting chains of billions upon billions of unborn Russians, and I wish it could have been fought. I hope I am mistaken, yet in all sincerity I believe that this peace is entitled to rank as the most conspicuous disaster in political history."

TALK OVER RUSSIAN LOAN.

Conference of Bankers in This City—Japan in No Immediate Need.

The absorbing topic of interest in Wall Street yesterday was the borrowing that will be done by Russia and Japan now that peace has been concluded. It is not believed that Japan's immediate borrowing will be large, and probably it will not be necessary for the victor nation to place a loan for many months to come. Her balance both here and abroad is said to be good.

That Russia will soon begin to raise a large sum of money in Europe is generally believed. The loan will probably be placed in increments and the first sum will be raised in the immediate future. Whether certain American bankers will float a Russian loan depends largely upon Russia's willingness to make concessions to the Jews. A conference took place yesterday at which representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. discussed the question of a Russian loan with President Sullivan of the National City Bank and President Baker of the First National Bank.

LONDON MARKET RISES.

News of Peace Brings Sharp Advance of Prices All Around.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The stock market opened with a buoyant tendency. There was a smart advance all around, especially in Japanese and Russian bonds. This induced realizations, and profit making brought prices under the best by noon, but a good undertone prevailed.

In the afternoon Russian bonds rose 5 1/2 and Japanese 1/2 to 1 1/2.

## LOST LEGION IS MOVING ON.

GOOD-BY TO PORTSMOUTH—WHERE NEXT TO MEET?

At the Center of World Interest. Whether That May Be With the Troops or With the Peace-makers—Correspondents Hold Their Farewell Social Session.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 30.—It is all over but signing the treaty, and the legion is packing to leave. Weir, foreign looking baggage, spotted with labels of hotels from Cape Town to Skagway, is going away by truckloads. There's a babel of farewells in the lobbies—Russian, French, English and Japanese running in streams. The palm garden is nearly deserted. The show is over. This was the greatest convention of the international world ever held in any country under one roof—for at the Drydock trial and the like they were scattered through many hotels.

There was a kind of farewell meeting in the palm garden last night. The regular guests had gone to bed. Except for the correspondents, only Gov. McLean, Secretary Pease and a few dignitaries were about. Fifty men sat about in a circle making the night cheerful.

The chairman by universal acclaim was an American of the Gridiron Club. He was flanked by a Russian whose business card states that he is a gentleman of the Emperor's bedchamber and by a Frenchman with the little red ribbon of the Legion in his buttonhole. As the chairman passed the word down the line that every gentleman must tell a story, sing a song or contribute to the pot, he heard responses from two nations, if you count Ireland as a nation. Ireland got full recognition in this assembly. At the foot of the table sat one small Jap who had recovered from his depression enough to join the company. He slipped in with a smile which was an apology for his existence and expressed the hope, when his turn came to speak, that America and Japan would meet again "with a vengeance."

"A big Englishman, a sailor of many seas and a rider of many steeds, sat at the left of the Jap. All of a sudden he smote his hand on the table and cried: 'By Jove, that's rippin'.'"

"What's rippin'?" said the chairman. "Will the human moving van kindly elucidate?"

"When are we going to meet again?" said the Englishman. "Think of what will be happening when we meet again. It is then thinking. 'When shall we meet again,' that's a commonplace of parting. But this is different, far different. Wherever these men come together again the guns will be drumming in wars yet unborn of kings will be dying, nations torn asunder, some Dreyfus cases whose causes are still working underground will have broken the again."

It set the imagination buzzing. Some anxious morning, when glory is twenty miles before and the wire 100 miles behind, you will be riding through the dust. A sneaking pack train will come out of the cloud, and behind it a man in khaki and a cap, with the field glasses, badge of his trade, handing under his arm. He'll dismount as you pass, throw back his cap and show a face that looks familiar somehow, reveal a faint and pleasant memory.

"Hello, Jones," he'll say, "don't you remember me? We were at Portsmouth in 1905."

"Why, Smith—do you remember Rosen in the palm garden?"

"And Sato's statements—"

"And the Holyhook girl?"

Perhaps it will be the Balkans. To most of them that seems the most likely choice for the next meeting place. But wherever it is things will be moving in the world when the lost legion meets again.

MAIE, ROSEVENSKY'S DOG.

In appears that the peace announcement of yesterday was broken by one gonfalon of war, wild war. Mme. Rojevsky was sitting on the piazza, crocheting and holding in her lap her fluffy chow dog. That pup had been compared by the humorists of the convention to a great many things, including an armful. He is an amiable little dog. It is believed that he was his tail when a friend approaches. At least, there is a kind of a ripple along the hair above the spot where the tail must be.

In the excitement of the moment Mme. Rojevsky forgot her dog for the first time. She dropped him and rushed forward to confirm the news. Along the piazza strolled Di, mother of the Wentworth's family of Boston terrier pups. The peace convention has been signed for Di. Her tooth just now is against every dog that doesn't belong to her family.

She found the chow dog sitting in an armchair trying to find sounds to express his feelings at being deserted by his mistress. Di was into action. She got a bite of broken hair. Surveying the situation critically, she changed her plan. She picked the chow up by the brown scruff of his woolly neck and started to remove him to a place where she could operate at her leisure.

The sound of war brought Mme. Rojevsky shrieking to the piazza. Two chauffeurs and a coachman, the only people who had been despatched to look for peace, pried Di's teeth apart with the butt of a buggy whip and rescued the chow. Only his sensibilities were hurt. Di hadn't found any solid place to bite.

One of the rapid fire humorists was waiting in the lobby of the Russian quarters to-day when the chow dog happened along and expressed himself in a sound between a cough and a yelp.

"What gentleman of the Russian suite did you mention, sir," asked the humorist.

CAPT. HANK.

There being nothing more important than entertaining on hand, Sato and Talschitz went fishing. Capt. Hank, who runs the boats for the hotel, took them out in his gasoline launch. The captain has been missed in the press matter which has gone out from the Wentworth. He is a Holland Dutchman and ran away to sea when he was 11. They always do it at the exact age of 11. That is a year for looking up your boys.

He enlisted in the navy for the civil war and fought it through on the old Colorado. He's an old age pensioner now—\$4 a month, to be raised to \$10 at his next birthday. He is a peering old man in spectacles down to his neck, and a strapping sailorman below. Under the freckles of his forehead you may see a faded old tattoo mark—the eagle of the United States beside a ship carrying the German ensign. He had that done the day he enlisted to show where he had come from and what he proposed to do.

Capt. Hank's boat has been the only cheap thing about the hotel. It was overlooked by the management. It holds twelve people and costs a dollar an hour whether you carry one or a dozen. Those who have known this secret have guarded it with care. But the conference is over, and it is called to the attention of the management as a joke on them.

In spite of Capt. Hank's declaration that "the Russians are our kind of people and the Japs ain't," he carried Sato and Talschitz to favorable grounds and brought them back with forty per cent and rock odd.

Now that the guests have thinned out it is possible to see the rubberneck and to note how many people are visiting the hotel just to look at it. They come in autos, family carriages and traps. They wander through hat in hand, gazing at the renowned palm garden and looking up respectfully at the rooms of the Russian suite. They plunge a few cents on souvenir postal cards, of which the newsvendor is selling thousands, retire to the writing room to address them and go their way.

Another thing, now that the important part of the conference is over and the crowds have gone, it is possible to divulge the awful name of the secret order whose badge, worn by most of the correspondents and by many dignitaries of the State of New Hampshire, is a white ribbon tied up with yellow. It is the order of the State of New Hampshire.

A delegation of citizens of the State of New Hampshire, which operate the largest cotton mill in the world. Mr. Witte accepted. Baron Komura and some others of the Japanese mission visited this mill last week.

CZAR ACTS ON PEACE NEWS.

Dismisses Reserves and Sends Out Notice of an Armistice.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The national sense of relief that a costly and inglorious war has ended manifests itself quietly and without rejoicing.

The most startling circumstance in connection with the reception of the news of peace is the bitter vexation openly displayed in court circles. The news of Japan's sensational coup yesterday struck the imperial household like a thunderbolt. Imperial household like a thunderbolt. Imperial household like a thunderbolt.

## ALL GIVE ROOSEVELT PRAISE.

RULERS, STATESMEN, CITIZENS, UNITE IN CONGRATULATIONS.

His Work for Peace Gets Splendid Recognition—King Edward, the Kaiser and President Loubet Head the List—Roosevelt Much Pleased Over the Result.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A shower of praise and congratulations poured in upon President Roosevelt to-day. Political friends and political enemies united in praising his efforts and his ultimate success. Emperor William and King Edward VII, President Loubet and the Regent of Egypt, Andrew Carnegie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Morley, Senators, Representatives, financiers, personal friends, heads of all sorts of organizations, religious and otherwise, hastened to send their praises to Theodore Roosevelt, America's peace-maker.

The President is elated, of course, and to a few personal friends whom he and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day he told of his great joy in the happy conclusion of the peace conference.

In reply to a letter received this morning from Baron Komura, supplementing the Baron's telegram yesterday, the President has written to Japan's senior envoy the following brief note, which was mailed this afternoon:

"OSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30. 'MY DEAR BARON KOMURA: I have received your letter of Aug. 29. May I ask you to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan my earnest congratulations upon the wisdom and magnanimity he and the Japanese people have displayed? I am sure that all civilized mankind share this feeling with me. Sincerely yours, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

The cable messages from King Edward and Emperor William were among the first to be received. They read:

"MARLBOROUGH, Aug. 29.

"The President:

"Let me be one of the first to congratulate you on the successful conclusion of the Peace Conference, to which you have so greatly contributed."

EDWARD R. and I."

"NEUCHÂTEL, Aug. 29.

"President Theodore Roosevelt:

"Just read cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminary terms of peace; am overjoyed; express most sincere congratulations at the great success due to your untiring efforts. The whole of mankind must and will do so in thanking you for the great boon you have given it."

"WILLIAM I. R."

This came from the President of France:

"LABOURD, Aug. 30.

"The President of the Republic of the United States:

"Your Excellency has just rendered to humanity an eminent service, upon which I felicitate you heartily. The French Republic rejoices in the rôle which her sister, America, has played in this historic event."

EMILIS LOUBET."

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to the United States, M. J. Cassin, the French Ambassador, Sir Chung Liang-cheng, the Chinese Minister, Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador and Count Cassin, formerly Russian Ambassador to this country and now accredited to Madrid, Spain, have all expressed their appreciation of the President's efforts in behalf of peace. Their messages of eulogy follow:

"LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.

"Secretary to the President:

"Please submit to the President my most cordial congratulations upon success of his efforts to bring about peace."

"DURAND."

"AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 29.

"The President:

"I beg to offer my hearty congratulations for the successful conclusion of peace for which the whole world, especially the Orient, is overjoyed to you."

"CHENG TUNG LIANG-CHENG."

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

"President Roosevelt:

"I beg to offer to you, Mr. President, on behalf of the Italian Government and of myself as representative of my august sovereign, heartfelt congratulations for your great success in reestablishing peace. Italy, which, since her constitution, has endeavored to be an element and factor of harmony among nations, will greatly admire and praise the work you brought on so advantageously for the benefit of humanity."

MAYOR DES PLANCHES, "Italian Ambassador."

"LONDON, Aug. 30.

"President Roosevelt:

"Heartiest, warmest congratulations."

"JOSERLAND."

"PARIS, Aug. 30.

"President Roosevelt:

"Profoundly happy at the result of the negotiations which assure a peace honorable to both nations and in which you have taken so fruitful a part. CASIN."

Through Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool sent the following:

"The citizens of Liverpool send congratulations to the President through you and rejoice at his successful efforts in the cause of humanity."

Consul-General Iddings, at Cairo, sent these sentiments of Fahry Paasha, the Regent of Egypt:

"The Regent of Egypt, Fahry Paasha, sends his compliments to the President for his great and successful work, which he declares merits the praise of the world, in behalf of peace."

This came from Andrew Carnegie's house party:

"CLAREMONT, Scotland, Aug. 30.

"President:

"Skins guests thankfully congratulate you and three continents upon the conclusion of honorable and, we hope, lasting peace between two great empires. May this be the last war between civilized people."

It was signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Morley, President Murray Butler, Charles Dabney, Richard Harlan, Gen. Grant Wilson, Andrew Carnegie and others.

Next came this:

"LONDON, Aug. 30.

"President Roosevelt:

"Beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt congratulations on successful issue of your able and persistent efforts on behalf of peace. The whole world, civilized and uncivilized, to you."

"GENERAL BOOTH, Salvation Army."

Among the telegrams received by the President from Senators and other men of prominence are the following:

"BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.

"President Roosevelt:

"Accept hearty congratulations on your splendid victory for peace."

"JAMES CARDINAL GIBSON."

"JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 29.

"President Roosevelt:

"Accept congratulations. Your successful efforts to secure peace between Russia and Japan reflect credit on the nation."

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

"NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

"The President:

"I rejoice in your great triumph. You

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